

The Middlebury People's Press.

H. BELL, Editor and Proprietor.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Middlebury People's Press.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper of the 2d inst. I notice an account of the "Anniversary of the Vermont Colonization Society," recently held in Montpelier, in which it is said that the "Report of the Directors was an able and very interesting one, giving gratifying intelligence of the progress and success of the colonies planted in Africa." And in a brief editorial notice of the meeting, the same statement is made, of the "most gratifying progress of the colonies planted in Africa," &c.

Now, by what rule of progression the Vermont Colonization Society judges of the "success of the colonies planted in Africa." I am unable to determine; but if the following extracts from "Africa's Luminary," a religious paper published in Liberia, under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, are to be relied upon, I am inclined to think that the colonies in that region are far from prosperous at this time. In giving an account of the population of the colonies, a recent number of the Luminary says:—"Including Cape Palmas, Liberia has a population of two thousand five hundred colonists, all told. The towns and settlements of Liberia are Millsboro, Caldwell, New Georgia, Monrovia, Marshall, Edina Bassa Cove, Buxby, Sinoe; the whole having about two thousand colonist inhabitants; and the Maryland Colony at Cape Palmas with five hundred settlers."

Now, as early as 1827, there were "a thousand contented freemen united in founding a new Christian empire," according to the report then made; see life of Ashmun, p. 369. It will be difficult to believe that out of the "2500 colonists, all told," now inhabiting Liberia, there are "a thousand contented freemen," and therefore, some more conclusive proof will be required, to demonstrate the prosperity of Liberia, than is given from the Vermont Society.

In giving an account of the dedication of a Church at "Lower Caldwell," 27th of June last, the Luminary gives the following particulars of the building, and the present unprosperous state of the place:—

"This building has been put up at the expense of the M. E. Missionary Society. It is a plain, comfortable, and permanent wooden structure; about thirty by twenty-five feet, neatly scanted, and having a good pulpit and altar."

"This small church seems to be quite large enough, if not too large, for the Caldwell community; for we may not disguise the fact, that Caldwell has almost vanished from the sight. Deaths, removals, and want of encouragement to mechanics, have all conspired to depopulate—to make desolate and waste—the once flourishing Caldwell. The houses have mostly fallen down or gone to decay; the lots are overgrown with weeds and wild growth, and those of the citizens who remain are sickly, feeble, and disconsolate, anxiously looking around for a more congenial settlement."

With these facts before them, it is left to the unprejudiced, to decide whether in fact, the colonies of Liberia can be considered as in a prosperous condition.

Respectfully &c.,
Nov. 6, 1841. C. PRINDLE.

A TOO COMMON CASE.

The following, taken from the report of the Criminal Court of St. Louis, is full of interest:

[REPORTED FOR THE PENNANT.]

The State vs. Augustus V. Jones.—Indictment for passing counterfeit money. The defendant in this case was, probably, twenty-eight years of age, but wore the appearance of at least thirty-five. He had evidently once been a fine looking man; in stature he was some over six feet, and his strongly marked features and prominent forehead gave evidence of more than ordinary intellect. But you could clearly discover that he had become a prey to the monster Intemperance—the mark of the beast was stamped upon his countenance, which gave it a livid and unnatural glare. He was placed in the box, with others who were to be arraigned upon the indictments preferred against them. All the others had plead not guilty, (as is usual,) and a day was set for their trial. The defendant was told to stand up, and the clerk read to him the indictment which charged him with having, on the 10th day of August, passed to one Patrick Gneal a counterfeit bill, purporting to be issued by the 2d Municipality of the city of N. Orleans, for the sum of three dollars; and upon being asked the question, Guilty or not guilty? he replied, "Guilty—guilty!" Then, turning to the Court, he remarked that, as this was the last time he ever expected to appear in Court, he would be glad if he could be allowed to make a few remarks. The Judge told him to proceed. After a pause, in which he was evidently endeavoring to calm his feelings, he proceeded as follows:

"May it please the Court: In the remarks I shall make, I will not attempt to extenuate my crime, or ask at your hands any sympathy in passing sentence upon me. I know that I have violated the laws of my country, and justly deserve punishment; nor would I recall the

past, or dwell upon the bitter present, for my own sake. A wish to do good for others is my only motive.

"I shall, with the indulgence of the Court, give a brief narrative of my life, with a hope that those young men around me may take warning by it, and avoid the rock upon which I have split. I was born of respectable parents in the State of New Jersey, and during my childhood received every attention that fond parents could bestow upon an only son. It was early discovered that I had a fondness for books, and my father, although in limited circumstances, determined to give me a liberal education. I went to a high school in the neighborhood; and such was my progress, that, at twelve years of age, my preceptor declared me qualified for college, and I accordingly entered one of the oldest universities of the country. Here I so distinguished myself, that, at the age of sixteen, I graduated with the second honors of the institution, and returned home with the brilliant prospects of success that lay before me. I soon after commenced the study of law, and, when only in my twentieth year, I obtained licence to practice.

"Acting upon the advice of friends, I determined to try my fortunes in the West. I accordingly arranged my affairs for departure early in the fall of 1833. I will not detain you with an account of my separation from those I held most dear; suffice to say that I received the blessings of my parents, and in return promised faithfully and honestly to avoid all bad company, as well as their vices. Had I kept my promise, I should have been saved this shame, and been free from the load of guilt that hangs around me continually, like a fiendish vulture, threatening to drag me to justice for crimes as yet unrevealed. But, to return; I left my early home, where all had been sunshine, and where my pathway had been strewn with flowers, to try my fortune among strangers, and to try my strength in buffeting the storms and tempests of the world."

"With light heart I looked forward to the future, and, taking the usual route, I soon reached Wheeling, where I took passage on a boat for Louisville. On the boat a game of cards was proposed for amusement, and, although I had promised faithfully to avoid such things, still, I argued to myself, there was no harm in playing a game for amusement."

"Accordingly, I joined the party, and we kept up the amusement most of the way down. After we left Cincinnati it was proposed to bet a bit a game, merely, as it was said, to make it interesting. My first impression was to leave the table, but I was told it was only a bit, that I could not lose more than one or two dollars. This argument prevailed; for I lacked moral courage to do what was right. I feared my companions would say I was stingy of a little money. Influenced by these feelings, I played; and, as the fate would have it, I won. Before we had reached Louisville we had twice doubled the stake, and I found my luck enabled me to pay my passage out of my winnings. It was the first time ever I had bet money, and my success ruined me. Again I played, and was again successful; and, in short, I continued to play for amusement until I had acquired a thirst for gambling. I resided in a thriving village in Tennessee, and commenced the practice of my profession under flattering auspices, and my first appearance in a criminal court was highly complimented, and I soon became known throughout the circuit. Things went on thus for more than a year, and I believed myself fairly on the road to fame and fortune. I occasionally played cards, but I consoled myself with the idea that I only played with gentlemen for amusement."

"One night I accompanied some young men to a gambling shop, and, for the first time in my life, I saw a faro bank. My companions commenced betting, and I was induced to join them. Although I did not understand the game, again I played with success; and, when we left the house was more than two hundred dollars winner. None of my companions had been fortunate, and it was insisted that I was the lucky man, and that I must treat. We accordingly repaired to my room, where I ordered wine, and before we broke up we were all deeply intoxicated. With me it was the first time, and the next day I resolved that I would never play cards again. I adhered to the determination for nearly three months, when I again yielded to the entreaties of my dissipated associates."

"Now played with varied success, and in all cases found an excuse for resorting to the wine bottle. If I lost, I drank to drown sorrow; if I won, I treated my good fortune. Thus I progressed upon my downward course, until drinking and gambling became my chief employments. All my friends who were worth preserving abandoned me, until my only associates were drunkards and gamblers; when, almost reduced to want, (for I had left off business,) I received a letter, informing me of the death of my father—that father who watched over my early years, who loved me so tenderly. And did I act as an affectionate child?—No. Vice had destroyed the human feelings of my heart, and left only the animal passions and appetites; as the letter contained a check for \$500, a part of my poor father's hard earnings, I drowned my grief that night in Bacchian revel, and in a few days I was again penniless. I will not dwell upon the every-day scenes of my life, which were such as may at all times be witnessed at any of the two hundred dram-shops of your city, where wretched men squander the little pittance that justly belongs to their suffering wives and children."

"But to pass on. For nearly three years I have been a drunken, wandering outcast. Six months ago I received a letter from my dear mother, enclosing \$100, and informing me that she was fast sinking with disease, and entreating, with all a mother's feeling, to come home and see her before she died. For a time I felt the appeal, and resolved to comply with her request; and accordingly took passage on a steamboat for that purpose. For two days I refrained from liquor, but my thirst became insupportable; at length my appetite overpowered my better feelings, and I approached the bar and demanded the liquid fire. I was soon intoxicated, and madly sought the gambler's table; and before the boat reached Louisville, I was stripped of every cent. Thus, all hopes of seeing my dying mother were cut off. I

remained at Louisville several weeks, in which time I learned that my mother had died, and that her last breath was spent in prayer for her wretched child.

"From Louisville I shipped on board the steamer Brazil as a deck hand, and came to this place where I was discharged for drunkenness. Let every young man reflect upon this picture. I, who had moved in the first circles of society—had been the guest of distinguished public men, and a favorite among the literati of our country was now turned off as unfit for a deck hand on a steamboat! yet intemperance had done this much."

"I loitered about this city for several weeks, and was sometimes engaged in posting up the books of some dram shop, for which I was paid in liquid fire, kept for the accommodation of customers. One evening I fell in company with a man who has lately been lodged in jail for passing counterfeit money. We played cards, and I won from him the three dollar bill in question. The next day I learned that it was counterfeit, and did not offer to pass it for several days. But at last I got out of all employment. I had no other money, I could meet no one who would ask me to drink. My appetite was like a raging fire within me. I could not endure it. I sought a dram shop, offered the bill, it was accepted, and when found, a few hours after, by the officers of justice, I was heavily drunk."

"The evidence of guilt was conclusive; and before my brain was clear of the intoxicating fumes, I was lodged in jail to await my trial. I am now done. I have not detained the Court with any hopes or wish that clemency would be extended in my case. But with a hope that my example may be a warning to other young men—that those who hear me may when asked to play a social game of cards or drink a social glass, think of my fate and refrain. They may feel themselves secure, they may believe they can stop when they please but let them remember that I argued thus until I was lost."

Here the defendant sunk down and appeared to be very much affected; and for a few moments silence reigned throughout the Court-house. At length the Judge, who is much distinguished for the qualities of his heart as he is for learning as a Judge, proceeded in a brief, but appropriate manner, to pass sentence upon the defendant, putting his punishment in the Penitentiary down to the shortest time allowed by law.

PUBLIC WORSHIP IN LONDON.

A writer in the Christian Watchman who recently spent a few Sabbaths in London, and attended public worship with several denominations of Christians, mentions the following usages with which he was pleased:

1. When the people enter their pews, they at once engage, for one or two minutes, in silent prayer. Episcopalians kneel for the purpose; Dissenters bowed their heads against the front of the pew. This gave to the whole scene an air of solemnity befitting the day and the place.

2. They have their pews as well supplied with Bibles as with Hymn books; and when the Scriptures were read from the pulpit, each heard took a Bible and followed the reader. And when the text was named, or, in the course of the sermon, a passage of Scripture was cited all would turn directly to the place, and observe, not only the passage but the connection.

3. I saw many persons, mostly young, taking notes of the discourses, and, therefore giving a fixed attention as if unwilling to lose a single thought.

4. The congregations were remarkably quiet and attentive. Preaching of moderate worth was listened to without any indications of restlessness or contempt.

5. When the benediction was concluded the minister and people remained for a minute in silence. Not a pew door was opened, not a hat or glove taken, not a foot moved.

6. They were exceedingly moderate in leaving the house. In no instance did I see the aisles crowded. They seemed willing to wait for one another.

7. Gentlemen retired from the house of God as respectfully as from the house of a friend; they did not put on their hats until they reached the door.

8. After retiring from the sanctuary, gentlemen as well as ladies went home. The Post Office was closed, and no letters or papers were delivered on the Sabbath.

There is a general want of reverence in this country, which is manifested in attendance on public worship as strikingly as any where.

THE SALEM TUNNEL.—There is seldom seen on any of the many excellent Railroads with which this country is favored, a more interesting section than that which passes through or under the city of Salem in Massachusetts. This tunnel extends about 700 feet, passing under, and parallel to the centre of Court St., which is one of the broadest and handsomest streets in the city. The tunnel is ventilated and lighted by three conical apertures—which appear in the middle of the street, and six or eight rods apart—each of which is surrounded by an elegant iron fence of high, and bending inward unite in the support of a large street lamp and lantern. These conical fabrics of ornamental iron work serve as ornaments to the street, while they protect these vertical windows of the Railroad. A traveller whose motive is curiosity will seldom behold a more interesting sight than that of the subterranean passage of a train of long, splendid cars, as seen by him while standing in the middle of a popular street leaning on the railing, and looking down into one of these well finished shafts, as one looks into a common well. In a stranger who should not be acquainted with the circumstances, the phenomenon, followed as it usually is by the ascent of a volume of smoke, would be very likely to produce a considerable degree of astonishment if not consternation.—N. Y. Mechanic.

From the New York Express.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. JONES OF TENNESSEE.

On the 14th inst. the two Houses of the General Assembly of Tennessee repaired to the

Methodist Episcopal Church, in Nashville to witness the inauguration of the Governor elect of Tennessee, JAMES C. JONES. Previous to the administration of the oath of office to the Governor elect, the late Executive, Gov. POLK, delivered a brief, dignified and highly appropriate Valedictory. Judge Dillahunty then administered the several constitutional oaths to Gov. JONES, who addressed the General Assembly and his fellow citizens in attendance.

The Governor in his address, takes strong ground in favor of a National Bank, "believing this to be the only means of furnishing a sound currency, and he should use all his influence in securing to his fellow citizens the blessings it would confer." He also defends the Distribution policy, it being obvious from the phraseology of the deed of session that its authors contemplated a distribution after the national debt was liquidated, and that the General Government was bound by every consideration of honor so to do.

If a proper respect for the national honor demands the adoption of this policy, an empty treasury or an overflowing one, can neither heighten or diminish the obligation, and to yield to such arguments, is to disregard the national honor, to trample on her faith, and bring a stain on her escutcheon.

NO TIME TO READ.—We have often encountered men who profess to believe they have no time to read. Now we think of it there have always been men of such characters, the points of which are easily summed up.

Nine times out of ten they are men who have not found time to confer any substantial advantage either upon their families or themselves.

They generally have time to attend public barbecues, camp meetings, sales and singing schools, but they have no time to read.

They frequently spend whole days in gossiping, tipping, and swapping horses, but they have "no time to read."

They sometimes lose a day asking advice of their neighbors; sometimes a day in picking up the news, the price current, and the exchange, but these men never have "time to read."

They have time to hunt, to fish, to fiddle, to drink, to "do nothing," but "no time to read."

Such men generally have uneducated children, unimproved farms, and unhappy firesides. They have no energy; no spirit of improvement, no love of knowledge; they live "unknowing and unknown," and often die unwept and unregretted.

QUAKER FIGHTING.—Suppose that all the treasure which has been wasted by this great nation in hunting a few wretched Seminoles from the morasses of Florida, had been expended in civilizing the race; in teaching them agriculture and the peaceful arts, in distributing seeds and implements, in educating the children, in diffusing physical comfort, and moral and intellectual culture, in elevating the savage to the dignity of a man. How different would have been the result, both to the nation and to the Indians. This would be Quaker fighting, and according to our notion, would not only be more rational and cheaper, but a vast deal more effectual.

Prov. Jour.

MR. J. H. PLEASANT, formerly editor of the Richmond Whig, gives notice that he will issue the first number of his new paper, "The Independent," at Washington, on the 1st of December. The Independent is to be published semi-weekly or tri-weekly, and will be devoted to the maintenance and illustration of Republican principles. The well known abilities of Mr. Pleasant leave no room to doubt that this new paper will prove a useful and able auxiliary to the republican cause.

A decision of importance to those having business relations with Michigan was made by Judge McLean at a recent session of the U. S. Circuit Court held at Detroit. The legislature of that state at its recent session passed an act forbidding the sale of real or personal estate, on process from courts of law or equity, unless it brought two thirds of its cash value, as fixed by appraisal. The court adopted this principle so far as relates to the sale of real estate, declaring the necessity of the adoption by the federal court of the rules of property of the state—and the propriety of conforming its practice to that of the States within which it held its session.

We understand that in pursuance of the directions of Sir Richard Jackson, the administrator of the government and commander of the forces of Canada, a court martial was recently held on Mr. Johnston, an officer of Col. Dyer's corps, for participating in the capture of Grogan, in the territories of the United States; and that, having pleaded guilty, and after addressing the court, in mitigation of punishment, he was sentenced to be discharged from the corps. An application to Sir Richard Jackson to mitigate the sentence has met a prompt refusal.—Alb. Dai. Ad.

CINCINNATI. Five hundred and fifty market wagons filled with all the substantial which the vicinity of Cincinnati is capable of producing, were counted in range of each other along the market place on Saturday last. In addition to the profusion of bacon, beef, wild fowl, &c. then offered, the stalls in the market presented an abundance of choice roasting pieces at six cents a pound, and ducks at forty cents a pair. So says the last Republican.

A driver named Henry Carey, belonging to one of the Whitehall stages, in coming into the city a few nights since, about 9 o'clock, came in contact with the lamp post on the patron's bridge, while the horses were going at a rapid rate, upset the stage and knocked him from his seat, injuring him very severely. He was taken to Montgomery Hall and medical aid procured, but to no purpose. He died about one o'clock. The passengers escaped without injury.—Albany Journal.

BENNINGTON BANK.

We are permitted (says the Rutland Herald) to publish an extract of a letter from one of the Directors of the Bank of Bennington to a gentleman of this village, as follows:—"You can assure the bill holders in Rutland that the directors are determined to have the

affairs of the bank liquidated forthwith. My only regret is that unfortunate reports should have gone forth which caused a run upon the bank. Fortunately the president was in N. York and redeemed fifty thousand dollars in two days, at the customary discount, and no shaming. No man has presented his claim at the bank and gone away dissatisfied. Every bill holder will be paid as soon as we can collect on our debts."

The Herald adds—"We think the above may be relied upon, as the gentleman who wrote the letter is a man of strict integrity, and would not deceive the public by any misrepresentations of the facts in the case. Billholders are therefore advised to hold on to their notes for the present."

Legislature of Vermont.

Thursday, Nov. 4

SENATE.—The bill providing for this object was read a third time, and after debate by Messrs. Dana, Wooster and Sheldon in favor, passed yeas 24, nays 3. Mr. Sheldon said he did not know that his constituents were in favor of the bill. Be that as it might, we ought even to go ahead of public opinion, when convinced that a measure in contemplation was of great public utility. The interests to be promoted by a Geological survey were numerous and important. Those of science, of manufactures, of agriculture, and the latter to the great mass of the people is especially important. The expense of a survey, he believed, would be more than saved, by the prevention of unsuccessful experiments, by incompetent judges upon minerals, that experienced Geologists know would not defray the expense of mining. The paramount object of the bill was to promote the interests of agriculture, in developing our resources, ascertaining the nature of our soils, and what is best adapted to improvement; it met his hearty approval.

BILLS.—Fixing the time when the public acts shall take effect, (January 1st); read a third time and passed. To abolish capital punishment; the yeas and nays being demanded, the bill was refused a 3d reading, yeas 14, nays 14.

Resolution.—By Mr. Crawford, that the committee on banks be directed to inquire and report what measures should be taken in relation to the Bank of Bennington; adopted.

House bill.—Relating to the militia, and providing a civil tribunal for the collection of fines and exemptions all under 21 and over 33 from active duty, but not from enrollment, in time of peace, called up by Mr. Crawford, when the Senate went into committee on the whole Mr. Dana in the chair, when the bill underwent discussion and various amendments, and the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again tomorrow afternoon. Adj.

HOUSE.—Engrossed bills.—In amendment of highway act of last year; for ascertaining boundary line between Bennington and Windham counties; after discussion by Messrs. Rice of S., Shaffer, Stone and Sargeant, passed.

Reports.—By committee on banks, bill in addition to chapter 78th, revised statutes, empowering bank commissioner to apply to court of chancery to close concerns of banks whose charters have expired or are annulled; ordered to be engrossed.

BILLS introduced.—By Mr. Cleveland, from committee of ways and means, authorizing treasurer to borrow a sum not exceeding \$30,000; assessing a tax of three cents on the dollar for support of government; severally ordered to be engrossed.

GRAND LIST.

The House again went into committee of the whole on the listing bill. The amendment striking out \$3 and inserting \$1, as to those doing military duty, was adopted, and then the whole section rejected. Mr. Rice of S. moved the same section, fixing the reduction at \$2; rejected. Mr. Safford moved an amendment to the 14th section providing for an addition to the assessment of real estate for new buildings erected, and an abatement for buildings destroyed by accident; adopted. Mr. Pierpont moved an amendment to the 17th section for a reduction for property secured by mortgage, when the mortgagee resides in this state; rejected. Mr. Sprague moved a proviso that in case a person is indebted over his personal estate, the excess shall be deducted from his real estate; rejected 74 to 64.

The committee rose, reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The House proceeded to consider the bill, when the amendments reported by the committee of the whole were concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill fixing time when the laws shall go into effect—1st Jan.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

A bill was received from the Senate providing for a Geological survey of the state, (differing from the House bill in this—that the survey is not to take place until the state has received the first installment of the proceeds of the public lands, out of which the expense is to be paid); this bill was sustained by Messrs. Sargeant, Hebard, Dewey, Chandler of W., Gilchrist, Beach and Shaffer, opposed by Messrs. Vilas, Baker and Rice of S., and ordered to a second reading, 111 to 89; read a second time and ordered to a third reading.

Adjourned.

Friday, Nov. 5.

SENATE.—Report.—By Mr. Hatch, of the committee on banks, of a resolution directing the bank commissioner to take immediate measures to secure the public from loss by the Bank of Bennington in any failure to redeem its bills; resolution adopted.

House bill.—In addition to chapter 79 of the revised statutes, (relating to banks and the duties of bank commissioner); twice read and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

Several bills were twice read and referred to committees and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Resolutions.—From the Senate directing bank commissioners, immediately to apply for the appointment of a receiver of the Bank of Bennington; concurred in. Against the appointment of members of Congress to office under the general government; called up and supported by Mr. Hebard, who alleged

that it contained correct doctrine and was consistent with the opinions of the people of this state, expressed in almost every form during the last twelve years; Mr. Vilas regarded such appointments as wrong in practice and in principle, and that it was a proper subject for legislative action; opposed by Messrs. Downs, Billings, Rice of S., Sprague, Adams of South Hero, Sargeant, Canfield, Chandler of P. and Griswold; adopted, yeas 90, nays 89. The question then recurrd on the second resolution requiring the resolutions of the House to be communicated to the President and the Vermont delegation in Congress; rejected, yeas 87, nays 94.

Engrossed bills.—In addition to chapter 79 revised statutes, [providing for closing up affairs of banks]; altering names of certain persons; to pay William A. Griswold, Noble Lovely & co., and Lyman and King; making an appropriation for support of government; authorizing treasurer to borrow a certain sum; assessing a tax for support of government; severally read a third time and passed.

Reports.—By the select committee of members of Washington county, to whom had been referred the memorial of Elias Hall against Daniel P. Thompson—the committee reported: that they found no such facts as were alleged against Mr. Thompson, that he was not guilty of the charges alleged, and that the petition of Hall ought to be dismissed; the petition was dismissed. By judiciary committee, bill in amendment of section 63 chapter 25 revised statutes relating to the trustee process, and it was ordered to be engrossed.

STATE PRISON.

The committee on the state prison made a report, accompanied by a bill for a board of directors of the prison. [This report states that the affairs of the prison are not on so sound and safe a footing as they should be; and also that several charges made against the superintendent have not been sustained. The report we shall probably publish hereafter.] The bill was then read the first and second time and laid on the table.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

The resolutions of Mr. Vilas directing the collection of the school fund, and that the treasurer shall borrow from the school fund to pay the debts of the state, were considered and adopted. Adjourned.

DIVISION OF WINDSOR COUNTY.

The report of the committee adverse to the division of Windsor county was concurred in, and the petitioners had leave to withdraw their petition.

Engrossed bills.—Senate bill in addition to chapter 28 revised statutes; in addition to chapter 41 revised statutes [fees in cases of forcible entry and detainer regulated]; severally passed.

The Senate came in and the following appointments were made:

A. A. SWEET, Sheriff of Washington co.

SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRISON.
Benoni Buck, Milton Brown and Isaac W. Hubbard were put in nomination, when I. W. HUBBARD was elected.

Isaac W. Hubbard	125
Benoni Buck	54
Milton Brown	42
Benjamin Hapgood	17
Scattering	14

CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PRISON.

Rev. Amasa Brown, Rev. Job Seelye and Rev. Rufus L. Harvey were put in nomination and on the third ballot, R. L. HARVEY was elected.

	1st	2d	3d
Rufus L. Harvey	95	109	134
Amasa Brown	90	53	31
Job Seelye	39	25	8
Scattering	10	10	11

The joint assembly adjourned to Monday afternoon, and the Senate withdrew.

GRAND LIST.

Mr. Rice of S. moved to commit the bill on this subject for the insertion of a provision to compel persons to furnish to the listers schedules of their personal property. Mr. Adams of South Hero, for the purpose of testing the sense of the House, moved to dismiss the bill; yeas 38, nays 138. The bill was then laid on the order for tomorrow morning. Adj.

SENATE.—Report.—By Mr. Bowles, on the subject of the abduction of Grogan, that no legislation is necessary, the general government having that subject in charge.

RESEX COUNTY SENATOR.

The Senate resumed the consideration of this subject with much candor, by Messrs. Crawford, Fisk and Eaton of W. in favor of the resolution, Mr. Clark opposed, when the yeas and nays being demanded, the resolution that Mr. Howe is not entitled to his seat, was adopted, yeas 15, nays 9. The resolution giving Moody Rich Esq. his seat, was adopted, yeas 15, nays 9.

Resolution.—From the House, relating to the appointment of members of Congress to office. On motion of Mr. Palmer laid upon the table.

House bill.—Relating to the grand list—once read and 300 copies ordered to be printed.

HOUSE.—Reports.—By general committee, the Senate bill providing for the receipt of the proceeds of the public lands, and it was made the order for Monday afternoon. Bill in alteration of section 50 chapter 68 revised statutes; ordered to a third reading; in favor of the petition of C. F. Shedd and others, and leave was granted to bring in a bill. Against bill altering chapter 107 revised statutes, (increasing juror's fees); dismissed. Against the several petitions relative to peller's license, and the report was laid on the table. By committee on agriculture, a substitute for bill giving a bounty on wheat. The new bill appropriates \$5000 annually from the land fund, to be distributed among the county agricultural societies for premiums to encourage agriculture and the mechanic arts, and requires the several county societies to raise a sum for premiums equal to one fourth appropriated to each by this bill. The bill and the substitute were made the order for Tuesday morning.

Engrossed bill.—Incorporating the Burlington Savings Bank; opposed by Messrs. Cobb, Vilas, Adams of S. H. and Baker, and supported by Messrs. Noyes, Gilchrist, Sargeant and Chandler of W., when Mr. Vilas moved to postpone the bill to the 1st of January next.